1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1d,

Sociological Background

ETHNIC GROUPS

144 Like other Europeans, the Estonians are a mixed people. Although both East Baltic and Nordic features are found among them, the Estonians differ not only from the eastern Finno-Ugrians but also from the eastern Balto-Finns, and appear to bear closest resemblance to the western Finns of Finland, who in turn closely resemble the Scandinavians.

141 On the island of Saaremaa and along the western and northern coasts, the tallest people are found, with a mean stature of 172 cm. or over, while inland the mean stature is 170, and in the southeastern parts of Estonia the mean is 168 cm. Estonians are a tall, heavily built people as the following anthropometrical data will illustrate:

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

	Men [acc. to J. Villems]	Women [acc. to J. Aul]
Mean stature	172.3 cm.	160.1 cm.
Sitting height	90.5 cm.	85.6 cm.
Body height	54.5 cm.	48.8 cm.
Arm length	80.2 cm.	70.8 cm.
Span	180.6 cm.	165.5 cm.
Leg length	90.5 cm.	86.1 cm.
Bi-acromial diameter	39.0 cm.	34.8 cm.
Bi-iliac diameter (hip breadth)	28.7 cm.	28.0 cm.
Chest breadth	-	25.2 cm.
Chest depth	20.6 cm.	18.3 cm.
Chest	92.7 cm.	83.9 cm.

Head and face measurements:

	Men [J. Villems]	Women [J. Aul]
Maximum head length	192 mm.	182.7 mm.

141 Maximum head breadth..... 155 mm. ... 149.5 mm.

Cephalic index..... 80.8 .... 81.9

Cephalic index on Saaremaa Island..... 80 .... 80.9

Total head height 225 mm.... 213.9

Minimum frontal..... 109 mm. ... 106.8 mm.

Bizygomatic diameter..... 141 mm. .... 132.6 mm.

Bigonial diameter.... 109 mm. ... 101.3 mm.

Morphological facial length..... 123 mm. ... 111.9 mm.

Morphological facial index..... 85.8 .... 84.6

142 According to these and other anthropometrical data[1] Estonians may be described as slender rather than massive, long-limbed, and broad-shouldered rather than narrow-shouldered, with rather small hands and feet, large chests, and

[1] [see cat. 116, pp. 89-91 - - Analyst]

142 well-developed hips. A special feature of the Estonians is the typically low chest.

141 The cranium is mesocephalic with a tendency to brachycephalism.

According to some measurements there are among Estonians:

brachycephalics..... 47.7 per cent

mesocephalics..... 45.4 per cent

dolichocephalics..... 6.9 per cent

Facial indices of the Estonians indicate the following percentages:

long- or narrow-faced (leptoprosopic)..... 38.2 per cent

moderate face form (mesoprosopic)..... 36.1 per cent

broad-faced (europrosopic)..... 25.7 per cent

141 The nose is medium-sized and narrow rather than broad, and the women seem to have narrower noses than the men. J. Villems found these percentages of nose types among the population:

narrow noses.....84.7 per cent
medium noses ..... 14.7 per cent
broad noses..... 0.6 per cent

142 Concavity of the profile occurs among 38.6 per cent of the people.

The eyes are of medium size and the eyefold is median (32 mm.).

The epicanthic fold is extremely rare, being found among only about 2.45 per cent of the population.

Eye color:

3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1d,

Sociological Background

ETHNIC GROUPS

141 The following description of the Vepsians' physical characteristics is based on the study of G. F. Debets made in the rayons of Shol'sk and Oshtinsk in 1933. Debets secured the measurements from 255 male and 94 female Vepsians and from 73 males of Vepsian and Russian parents. The largest age grouping fell into the 25-39 age bracket.

The Vepsians are, in stature, somewhat smaller than the Russians of the same region, whereas the Vepsian-Russian mixtures occupy an intermediate position (average height for Vepsian men is 164.46 cm., for women 154.22 cm.; for the mixed racial group 164.79 cm., and for the Russians 165.80-166.81 cm.)

142 It has been pointed out that the population in the two rayons mentioned above is the lightest in the whole of the Soviet Union in regards to pigmentation. There is a great predominance of light eyes among the Vepsians (men 61.6 per cent, women 55.3 per cent), whereas the percentage of dark eyes is very small (men 1.6 per cent, women 1.1 per cent). As for the color of the hair, reddish-hair in different shadings is predominant (among men 87.7 per cent, among women 95.8 per cent). The percentage of

142 black hair is considerably less (among men 10.2 per cent, among women completely lacking). The lowest number falls into the flaxen-colored hair group (2.1 per cent of men and 4.3 per cent of women). The Russians of the same region are slightly darker than the Vepsians, whereas the cross-breeds fall somewhere between the Vepsians and the Russians. The hair of the Vepsians is usually straight and soft, as is the case with all groups in Northern and Eastern Europe. Body hair is only slightly developed.

There is little difference between the Vepsians and the Russians in regard to the growth of the beard, save that in the former it is a somewhat lesser growth.

141 The head of the Vepsians is a little shorter and lower and, consequently, more brachycephalic than that of the Russians. Average head measurements are as follows: head length--men 185.59 cm., women 178.58 cm.; head breath--men 153.34 cm., women 146.12 cm.; cephalic index--men 82.67, women 81.76.

The facial index of the Vepsian men is 88.40 (Debets gives 188.40, which must be a misprint), of women 87.32. The facial form differs somewhat between the men and women: the man's face is predominantly quadrangular (56.2 per cent), less rounded-oval (30.9 per cent), while that of the woman is mainly oval (49.4 per cent), less quadrangular (38.6 per cent).

141 The Russians have a more markedly round face.

The nose of the Vepsians is somewhat shorter than that of the Russians. The nasal index of the men is 71.30, of women 68.76. The height of the nasal bridge is average. There are more concave noses among the Vepsians than among the Russians. The tip of the nose of the Vepsians is also more often tilted.

The ear index of men is 53.80, of women 53.70. The ear fold is more turned in among the Vepsians than among the Russians.

144 Debets comes to the conclusion that the Vepsians can be classified as belonging to the so-called East European type, a type which is described by the Soviet anthropologists. It is rather close to the East Baltic race, being distinguished from the latter by only a few features, such as the lesser height and the predominance of concave noses. The Vepsians are more characteristic representatives of the East European race than the Russians of the same region.

113 SOURCE

Debets, G. F.
1941. Vepsy. /The Vepsians./ Uchenye zapiski Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Vol. 63, pp. 139-174.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1d,
Sociological Background

ETHNIC GROUPS

141 The most important study of the Livonians' physical characteristics is the doctoral dissertation of Fr. Waldhauer, Zur Anthropologie der Liven (1879), which contains the results of measurements and other anthropological observations made on one hundred Livonian men. According to Waldhauer, the Livonians along the seacoast have mixed very little with other people. They are experienced and bold seamen, self-assertive and free in their conduct. They are strong, slender, with strong bones and muscles. Weak individuals are seldom encountered. The reason for this is, according to Waldhauer, that the Livonians in their early youth go to sea and either die or else develop into strong and sturdy men.

The average height of the Livonian men is 173.6 cm. The tallest measured by Waldhauer was 187 cm. and the shortest 161 cm. Other measures were as follows: measurement while seated 89.2 cm., body measurement 66.8 cm., shoulder width 38.0 cm., width of the pelvis 29.9 cm., the length of the upper extremities 78.8 cm. and of the lower extremities, 98.6 cm.

142 The hair is generally straight, although curly hair is sometimes seen (18 per cent).

142 Fair hair occurs in 2 per cent of the cases and black in 4 per cent; the hair of the remainder (94 per cent) varies between fair and dark brown. The beard is strong, but its actual growth begins late; therefore the younger men, up to 25 years, rarely have beards. The color of the beard is brown or dark brown; Waldhauer did not meet any men with red beards. Body hair is abundant, especially on the extremities.

The eye color varies only a little. It is either medium dark grey (70 per cent), grey brown (18 per cent), or brown (11 per cent). The grey-blue color of eyes is very rare among the men (1 per cent), but more frequent among the women.

141 The head is medium long and medium wide. The cephalic index is 79.9; thus the Livonians may be classified as mesocephalic, bordering however on brachycephalic. The face is narrow and long and its shape is a lengthy oval; round faces are rare. The facial features are generally even, and the cheekbones are not markedly prominent. The forehead is high, the men's eyebrows strong. The nose is medium in length and usually straight. The mouth is of medium size, the lips thin. The eyes are big in 44 per cent of cases, middle-sized in 50 per cent and small in 6 per cent. The teeth are generally good; only 16 per cent had dental decay.

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

141 Another study dealing with the anthropological features of the Livonians was published by E. Landau in 1909. Landau photographed 30 Livonians, measured 14 and made some other anthropological observations. His study constitutes a little addition to that of Waldhauer. Among the Livonians measured by Landau there were 9 brachycephalic, 3 mesocephalic [142] and 2 dolicocephalic. Landau says that the color of hair is generally light or dark brown, but fair and auburn hair also occur. He also met a couple of red-bearded Livonians. The form of the face is, according to Landau, generally a wide oval. The lower chin is broad, the nose medium sized, straight, and with a wide bridge. Landau considers the Livonians, on the whole, attractive and healthy.

113

SOURCES

Kajava, Yrjö, et al.

1928. Liiviläiset. [The Livonians.] In A. Kannisto, E. N. Setälä, U. T. Sirelius, Yrjö Wichmann, ed., Suomen suku [The Finno-Ugric Family], Vol. 2, pp. 189-193. Helsinki: Otava.